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SUBJECT: WFP REVIEW OF 2002 GLOBAL FOOD AID FLOWS

SUMMARY

¶1. WFP has just released a report on Global Food Aid deliveries in 2002 entitled "2002 Food Aid Flows, May 2003." The trends by geographic region are highlighted below. The data clearly reveals that the United States, which provided 64 percent of all global food aid and 50 percent of all emergency food assistance this past year, is by far the world's leader in food assistance. Yet deliveries by the European Commission (all categories), decreased from 960,000 metric tons in 2001 to 570,000 mts in 2002. Deliveries by most European countries also decreased, with the exception of Germany, Italy and The Netherlands. Facing continuing real needs and growing shortfalls (particularly in emergencies), the time appears once again opportune for a revitalization of efforts on both sides of the Atlantic to move beyond our differences in outlook and perspective on food aid. End summary.

Regional analysis - Sub-Saharan Africa

¶2. Sub-Saharan Africa received some 3 million tons of food aid in 2002, about 31 percent of world-wide deliveries. 58 percent of the food assistance to the region was delivered through multilateral channels, 31 percent through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and 11 percent on a bilateral basis. Less than two percent was provided in the form of concessional sales. Main recipients were: Ethiopia, 400,000 metric tons (mts); Angola, 240,000 mts; Zimbabwe, 220,000 mts; Malawi, 200,000 mts; Kenya, 190,000 mts; Eritrea, 180,000 mts; Mozambique, 170,000 mts; and Sudan, 140,000 mts. The main donors were the United States (64 percent), the European Union (Commission and Member States) (21 percent) and Japan (7 percent). WFP delivered 83 percent of the emergency food aid provided to sub-Saharan Africa in ¶2002.

Latin America and Caribbean region

¶3. Latin America and the Caribbean received 1.18 million tons of food assistance in 2002. 53 percent was channeled through NGOs, 39 percent was provided bilaterally and 8 percent multilaterally. Of the food aid delivered to the region, 74 percent was sold on the market; twenty percent of the deliveries were direct concessional sales. The main recipient countries were: Guatemala (250,000 mts; Peru, 240,000 mts; and Haiti, 180,000 mts. Other important recipients were Bolivia, El Salvador and Ecuador. The major donors were the United States (91 percent), Commission and member states of the EU (6 percent), and Japan and Canada (one percent each). WFP delivered 50 percent of the emergency food aid and 11 percent of the project food assistance.

Asia

¶4. Food aid deliveries to Asia amounted to 3.7 million tons in 2002, 39 percent of global deliveries, of which 2.16 million mts was for emergency relief. DPR Korea was the main recipient country (1.2 million mts) followed by: Afghanistan, 530,000 mts; Pakistan, 440,000 mts; India, 310,000 mts; Philippines, 270,000 mts; Indonesia, 270,000

mts; and Bangladesh, 260,000 mts. The major donors were the United States (50 percent), the Republic of Korea (12 percent), China (9 percent), Commission and member states of the EU (9 percent), Australia (7 percent) and Japan and Canada (three percent each). WFP delivered 56 percent of the emergency food aid and 31 percent of the project food assistance.

Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
countries

15. The deliveries to Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries in 2002 amounted to 970,000 mts, 10 percent of global food deliveries. Emergency and project food assistance together accounted for 69 percent of overall deliveries. 40 percent of the food aid was channeled through NGOs, 31 percent was provided multilaterally and 29 percent bilaterally. The main recipient countries were: Tajikistan (200,000 mts); Uzbekistan, 200,000 mts; and Bosnia and Herzegovina, 100,000 mts. Other recipient countries included the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Albania. The major donors were the United States (82 percent), and the Commission and member states of the EU (15 percent). WFP delivered 86 percent of the emergency food aid, but was not involved in project (development) assistance.

Middle East and North Africa

16. Food aid deliveries to the countries of the Middle East and North Africa in 2002 amounted to 750,000 metric tons, eight percent of global deliveries. Emergency and project food aid together represented 59 percent of deliveries. 41 percent of the food assistance to the region was provided bilaterally, 36 percent through NGOs and 23 percent multilaterally. The major donors were the United States (72 percent), Germany (6 percent), European Commission (5 percent), and France and Italy (three percent each). The main recipient countries were: Jordan (220,000 mts; the Palestinian Territories, 180,000 mts; Yemen and Lebanon, 120,000 mts each. WFP delivered 42 percent of the emergency food aid and 23 percent of the project food assistance.

Other salient food aid facts in 2002

17. Other highlights of the report are as follows:

- The United States provided 64 percent of all global food aid and 50 percent of all emergency food assistance;
- The EC and its member states provided 14 percent of all global food aid and 19 percent of overall emergency food aid in 2002;
- Deliveries by the European Commission (all categories) decreased from 960,000 metric tons in 2001 to 570,000 mts in 2002. Of this total, 365,039 mts were for emergency relief, 64,431 mts for project development aid, and 143,199 mts were donated bilaterally. Deliveries by most European countries also decreased, with the exception of Germany, Italy and The Netherlands;
- WFP delivered 68 percent of world-wide emergency food aid in 2002;
- About 18 percent of emergency food aid provided in 2002 was procured through local purchases or triangular purchases;
- 88 percent of global food aid in 2002 was on full grant terms (8.4 million tons), while 12 percent (1.2 million tons) were provided on concessional terms, largely by the United States and the Republic of Korea;
- Of the 9.6 million tons of commodities constituting food assistance in 2002, about one million tons were procured in developing countries; and finally,
- 99 percent of global food assistance (some 9.5 million tons) in 2002 went to developing countries of which 8 million tons (83 percent went to low-income, food-deficient countries.

Comment

18. Globally, there is an increasing trend to use food aid to target people rather than providing import substitutions. 10 percent of global food aid is now purchased in developing countries. Targeted food aid flows in both emergency and development settings are now driven more by case-by-case assessment of the urgency of human problems and are increasingly provided on a multilateral basis or through NGOs. WFP is the dominant player in the delivery of worldwide emergency food aid (68 percent in 2002); this

percentage will only increase in 2003 given WFP's essential role in the Iraq humanitarian response.

19. Facing continuing real needs and growing shortfalls (particularly in emergencies), and a further decline in deliveries by the EC in 2002, the time appears opportune for a revitalization of efforts on both sides of the Atlantic to move beyond our differences in outlook and perspective on food aid. Hall

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